



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

types, but makes it more difficult to follow the general history of the rise and decay of the Romano-Egyptian coinage.

The phototype illustrations are excellent, and also given in numbers which far exceed the proportions of plates allowed in any official catalogue of any foreign State collection.—C. OMAN, in *The Academy*, July 30, 1892.

J. H. MIDDLETON. *The Remains of Ancient Rome*. London and Edinburgh : Adam and Charles Black, 1892, vol. i. pp. xxxiii, 393 ; vol. ii. pp. x, 448.

These volumes constitute a revised and greatly enlarged edition of Professor Middleton's valuable one-volume work entitled, *Ancient Rome in 1885*, reissued with an added chapter as *Ancient Rome in 1888*. The present edition contains two-thirds more pages than the previous one, and these additional pages are closely packed, not only with information about recent discoveries, but with further details about monuments previously known. Especial attention is paid to the study of Roman building materials and methods of construction ; perhaps there is no existing work in any language which gives an account at once so full and so true of the technique of Roman architecture.

On this point Professor Middleton advances two doctrines of great importance, and at the same time decidedly revolutionary. One is with regard to the constructional importance of baked brick in Roman masonry. English, French, and German authorities, although recognizing the enormously greater importance of concrete, have been accustomed to regard the brick facings, relieving arches, bonding-courses, and ribs so elaborately inserted into concrete constructions as contributing an essential element of strength. Professor Middleton teaches that the real strength of all these structures was in the concrete and that the bricks were useless. The only concession that he makes is that the bonding courses and the ribs may have been of some advantage while the concrete was setting.

The other doctrine, advanced by Professor Middleton, which opposes received opinion, is the antiquity of the use of lime mortar in Roman masonry. In opposition to the accepted belief that lime mortar was introduced at Rome in the Republican period, he alleges that "mortar was introduced at a very remote period both in Greece and in Rome" and that "the use of mortar in Roman stonework is a sign of early rather than of late date" (i. 37-38). Professor Middleton may be right, but the proofs advanced for this statement do not appear absolutely convincing.

It appears that Professor Middleton's historical statements and his interpretations of ancient texts are often unwarrantably careless, and even his descriptions and restorations of buildings are not always of uniform completeness and certainty. Nevertheless, these two volumes embody more information about the topography and the architectural and engineering works of ancient Rome than exist in moderate compass anywhere else, while they contain many important original contributions to the science of archæology. There are other books on Rome more methodical in arrangement and more learned; there is none, on the whole, so valuable.—F. B. TARBELL, in *Classical Review*, 1892, 415.

HENRY COHEN. *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain, communément appelées médailles impériales*. Second edition, continued by M. FEUARDENT. Eighth and last volume. Paris: Rollin & Feuardent, 1892.

The second edition of Cohen's great work has been completed and is now in the hands of all. It is difficult too highly to appreciate this work, which renders daily service to all numismatists and the principal merit of which is being complete, giving exact descriptions and containing no false pieces. Collectors also appreciate the market value given for each medal, in connection with its description. That which distinguishes the second edition, which from vol. ii has become the work of M. Feuardent, and renders it far superior to the first, is the number of new pieces which are to be found in it; it is a collection of coins, of gold, silver, copper, and bronze and of each reign, in a single alphabetical series; finally there are inserted, in the middle of the text, numerous plates reproducing the more rare and more interesting coins. It is only to be regretted that the printer did not devote greater care to the making of the plates.

The eighth volume contains beside the conclusion of the description of coins, as far as Romulus Augustulus, the dies, then the very elaborate and minute tables, which must have cost M. Feuardent a long effort of most patient study.

The chronological tables of all the dated coins, year by year between the year 75 B. C. and the year 476 of our era, render daily service to those who are interested in questions relative to Roman history. For the numismatists more especially is meant the table of inscriptions on the reverse of coins, for the eight volumes together and covering even the colonial coins: arranged in alphabetical order, it assists the less expert to fix promptly the attribution of any coin which falls into their hands, even when the face is obliterated. We are grateful to